Evening Public Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

CIRUS H. K. CLRTIS, PRESIDENT John C. Martin, Vice President and Treasurer; Charles A. Tyler, Secretary; Charles H. Luding-ton, Philip S. Col. ns. John H. Williams, John J. Spurgeon, George F. Goldsmith, David E. Smiley, Directors. DAVID E. SMILET JOHN C. MARTIN ... General Studiness Manager Published daily at Puster Lusars Building
Independence Square Publish puts
ATANTO CITY Press-Union Building
NEW YOR 364 Madison Ave
Dernoire 701 Ford Building
St. Loris 013 Globe Democrat Building
NEWS BUREAUS:
WASHINATON BUREAU

NEWS BUREAUS:

Washington Bereau.

N. E. For. Pronsylvania Ave. and 14: 8:

New York Breau.

The Sus Ruiding Lowns Burhau.

The Evening Poulse Lungus is served to subscribers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns at the rate of tweive (12) cents per week payable to the varrier.

By mail to roints outside of Philadelphia in to the carrier.

By mail to points outside of Philadelphia in the United States Caranta are United States possessions, postage free fifty (50) cents ter month Bix (50) deliber per year, postable in advance.

To all foreign countries were filled and a month Souther-Subscribers wishing address changed

RELL, 1990 WAINET KINSTONE, MAIN 1601 CF Address all rooms portions to Evening Public

Member of the Associated Press THE ASSOCIATED PEESS to exclusively restricted to the two for regulity after the distriction of a mass dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news militated therein. All rights of republication of special disputation .

Philadelphia, Thursday, October 11, 1951

THE SILLIEST RAILROAD

RAPID transit to Frankford is no longer merely an indeanite promise. It is a fareat. The memore takes the form of a gelm forecast by Mayor Moore that work on the line will be rushed in the expectation. that, as an isolated enterprise, it can be operated by next spring.

elevated will be run by the city, in default an agreement between the municipality and the P. R. T. This means that there will be no physical connection between the new line and the Market street elevated and subway. Some sort of a terminal will be constructed near Front and Arch streets.

Mr. Twining estimated that ug for these conditions the annual loss to the city, covcring operation alone, will amount to more than \$900,000. Through-routing from West c Central Phil'adelphia to the Northeast will be an impossibility.

The only thing more ridiculous than such alienation from the main transit system of this community is the existing deadlock over the lease. It is the Mayor's idea that the absurdity of the impending situation will inspire public indignation sufficient to bring both the City Council and the P. R. T management to terms

This might be a seductive thought if the coliticians who have been deliberately hold ing up transit progress were sensitive to shame. That they are proof against the ravages of such a sentiment, however, has men somewhat convincingly demonstrated by the pature of the lease-tinkering ever duce the latest contract proposal was sub-

Present indications are that the Frank ord elevated will be conducted as an entirely eparate enterprise, a triumph of incon-enience. The best that the Mayor can do s to add the finishing touches to a mockery. The completed performance should inspire be laughter of Figure, voiced to avoid

JERSEY'S EIGHT-CENT FARES

THE partial victory scored yesterday by the Public Service trolley lines in the ght for higher fares in New Jersey may a the end prove even a little worse than a

Federal Judges Relistab, Wooley and Davis, sitting as an extraordinary court of ppeal above the State's Public Utilities ommission, granted the trolley corporaions a right to raise their fares from seven ents to eight. By the same decision which as given in the form of a temporary insaction against the enforcement of a negaive order of the Utilities Commission- the harge allowed for transfers is reduced from we cents to one

Some increased revenue may accrue to the colley companies under this arrangement. ut the increase certainly will not be great nough to justify the method adopted by he corporations to obtain it.

Any increase of fare will be a fresh cause or irritation among all Jersey's trolley ders. In the attempt to override the I till ies Commission with an appeal to the Fedral courts, and by establishing a precedent alculated to lessen the prestige of a commission appointed to regulate all attiffices he trolley people voluntarily deprived themelves of a little more of the public's confi lence—the thing that is needed above all like to pull them out of the muddle intoshigh they have permitted themselves to

CAN CONGRESS STAND IT?

SENATOR PENROSE is credited with entertaining the optimistic view that the Tax-Revision Itili will be brought to u inal vote in the upper House before No-

It is to be hoped that his fellow Senators and contemplate such a prespect with culm-ness. For if Congress is not careful nor-aged public epinion will force it to accomdish something in the special second The novelty of such a performance would

e calculated to unsettle the nerves of leg s iters responsible for complicating the immiration question with the quota have and arransing the international situation with ie Panuma Canal tells repeal.

With the Tax Bill passed by the Senate glimpse of daylight might be furnished. ingressional eyes are unused to such idiance. Who knows but that the comlesion of one good deed since last spring may bring on a kind of delicion of self-

A THING TO HOPE FOR

T 18 intimated from Washington that the Panama Canal tolls question is likely be settled diplomatically. Republican onders in Congress are represented as saxng that if Secretary Hughes has not already segun to discuss the question with the Britdi Government he will do so in the near offire. This is the proper way to end the

There is considerable honest difference of piplou about the meaning of the treaty. then Congress repealed the free tolls proon of the Canal Law under President Wilson it gave to the British the benefit of

so hing out of the question it will arise dically to vex us and to become a cause d irritation in our relations with Great

CLOSED BUT UNSOLVED

GENERAL PERSHING'S acceptance of the British Government's invitation to a jet at the presentation of the Congressional Mcdal of Honor to the Canker wa lor" in Westminster Abbey ends but not explain a dangerously vexations

The British Foreign Office apare to have temporarily stultified itself in niceties of precedent. The American abasey staff in London is said to have a deplorably short handed. Ambassadds

Harvey has been out of town and numerous mportant secretaries have either resigned,

moved or have been holiday making.

The inside truth of the whole stupid ousi ness has not been revealed and is likely to

tise their shortcomings. One of the magisterial exponents of ultimate common sense is said to have been King George, accredited with swiftly cutting some preposterous knots of British bureau-Executive direction had been sadly

remain a secret. The fool or fools re-

sponsible are naturally not eager to advec-

In itself the incident was remediable and there is now every indication that the cere nony will be performed. But the psychological effect of one of the stundest international exhibits on record is unhealthy. It is with just such trivialities that unreasonable in "national antagonisms are some times feel.

HARDING ON THE CONFERENCE AND "AN OPEN PUBLIC MIND'

The Appeal for Greater General Interest in Simple Truth Hits at One of the Unadvertised Causes of War

THESIDENT HARDING'S appeal to the newspapers of the world for an enlightened and clear exposition of the nims of the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments comes appropriately enough ina time when life for Governments and ludividuals alike is all vanity and vexation of

The tains of the public, the President obreturn ought to be opened to the light of (right) Of religion if night to be opened, But when Ruth is batting in a World Series, when the racing season is on in England. when a commission coming out every day, it is a coasy to make the public realize that no effort, and a very brave one, is being As Mr. Moore paints the picture, the made in Washington to put out fires that nors at a sy minute spread again and sweep

> With the approach of the conference all Governments manifest a reawakened sense of responsibilities to the people they govern Statesmen - even the most backward-minded statesmen know that they may have to answer to their people in unexpected ways if ruthlessly or unreasonable they put aside any clause of escape from war.

Mr. Harding reminds the newspapers that the conference will not aim to put any Goveroment in the dock. The Governments will be in a fur more important idage. They will be in the witness stand. And it is true that the degree of honesty with which their testimony is reported will, to a large extent, decole the lestines of our civilization. But nothing that the press can do will be of much use if the public everywhere cannot be made to listen.

It is distressing sometimes to regize how little the masses of the people know, how little they care to know, about the invisible forces that conspire to thwart their best desires and in the end march them out to slaughter. The public would be shocked if it were informed that a large part of its misfortune is due to its own closed mind.

With that closed mind the advocates of peace will have to struggle in some of the hardest crises of the conference at Washington. For it is a tast that in every country an exaggerated spirit of nationalism. hardened by the war, has taken possession of all sorts and conditions of people. It is expressed in new greeds, new rightles, new delusions of a God-given superiority

Yet so long as Americans and Englishmen. Frenchmen and Japanese continue to believe their will on other "inferior peoples" no conference of diplomatists will be able to put an end to mar.

The vice of untienalistic egotism is not confined to statesmen. It is as prevalent in harber shops and clubs as it is in the sents of the mighty. It will be felt in a thousand ways at Washington. It will speak with a multitude of voices. It is to a large extent responsible for the three cantral obstacles that now lie like mountains

Japanese that he is superior to a Chinaman and the resolution of the Japanese Government to be the acknowledged dictator to all the Orient, to control all the economic and political forces in China and finally to be the accepted arbiter and interpreter between the Eastern and Western worlds.

The second is the new imperialism of Europe - an imperialism inspired by the sight of prostrate countries, bulging with riches and seemingly unable to take care of

The third is the continuing fanaticism of the terman juriker and his effect upon the collective mind of France. The French and the Japanese will insist that armaments are necessary to the realization of their natural

The British looking at the menace that, come in Russia, hangs like a vast shadow, countries and formless, over the Eastern extremities of their empire, will be able to

make our a good case for their pary. Now, in the face of all this, what can a conference of statesmen do? The interests. of the masses in all these countries are larged up with the ambitions of Gavern

What the Conference for the Limitation of international mechanism which will enable the world at large to distinguish between natural rights and unnatural ones.

Meanwhile, one great achievement must be condited to the United States. Through our policy in the war and the statement of put war in a new light. The world, coming gradually to our point of view, is no longer disposed to look upon war as a gullant ad-

War to all men has become an atrocious and unnecessary business. That will make the work of the delegates in Washington a. little easier. And the mere fact that the conference is held in Washington may cause the people of all lands to open their minds, to hope and therefore to demand some assurance of continuing pence.

The issue is up to the people,

PENALTY OF CLEAN STREETS

STREET CLEANING is a diety business.
Incinerating plants deal with rubbage and refuse and are unloved. Council is horrified at the thought of locating one of these institutions at Twenty-ninth and Cam-

bria streets. If the Mayor, who, it is said, intends to allow the bill ordering the abandonment of this site to become a city erdinance without being discourteous.

his signature, should later happen to choose another location more councilmanic anguish

may be expected. There are indeed so many unpleasant actors involved in the work of tidying the streets that distressed Council must be envying Vera Cruz, where vultures do the trick. In this city it used to be the political contractors.

Neglect, as of old, would, of course, render new incinerating plants unnecessary. But the City Administration is obstinately averse to this policy. Municipal street-cleaning, although handleapped to some extent by lack of equipment, will be inaugurated throughout Philadelphia on Jan-

From one point of view it is shocking to realize that the neater the thoroughfares the greater the quantity of refuse to be reduced. Individuals, repelled by this prospeet, are entitled to affectionate reminissence of the charms of the brave contractor

SENATOR KNOX

QENATOR KNOX always has seemed a dim and distant figure to the people of Pennsylvania. He had an air of belonging exclusively in Washington. Even his own constituents had come to think of him as one who could survive only in the peculiar atmosphere of mingled politics, intellectualism and business theory which surrounds a diminishing group of men in the Senate who are somewhat unjustly called stand-

This sense of alcofness was due to the unior Senator himself, to his temperament and the unusual circumstances of his rise in politics. He had none of the contacts with the growd which Mr. Penrose has always maintained. He never had to get down into the welter of a State campaign and "swing around the circle" of the sixty-seven counries. He was not a hand-shaker. His appointments and elections to important offices came about automatically through the party system, and he remained therefore a politician who was not and never pretended to be "of the people.

If to believe heartily and sincerely in a given set of principles and to stick to these principles through all the emotional storms and stampedes that sweep the country at intervals is to be a standparter, Knox might have been called one. But the character of the service which he rendered to the Nation and to his State was such as to relieve him of any suspicion of Juliness or mere opporfurther in the eyes of informed observers at Washington

As Attorney General under Rossevelt. Knox, who had been advertised by his enemies as "a corporation man," dealt the corporations one of the landest blows they ever received when he fought and wen the Northern Securities Ruthroad merger case. He present that tight as enthusiastically as any youthful zenlor might have done, personally arguing the case in the higher courts.

As Secretary of State in President Taft's 'abinct Knox shone less brightly than he did as Attorney General. He was blanketed by the cloud that descended on Mr. Taft's Administration. But he again asserted the practical quality of his mind by fostering American business interests abroad. He became known as the inventor of "dollar diplomacy." But the American people have since learned by experience that the cultivation of commercial relations in foreign markets is a pretty good thing to do, no matter what name you put upon the process.

The mind of Senator Knox has often been compared with that of Elihu Root. It was a brilliant, agile and resourceful mind; sophisticated, touched with cynicism and It was a better mind than is found ordinarily among Senate leaders.

It has been said of Knox that he fought Mr. Wilson because of intellectual conviction, while Senator Lodge was fighting the President for a purely political purpose, This implied difference of motives suggests the view of Knox generally held in Wash-

Few men in the Senate denied the unusual intellectual capacities of the junior Senator from Pennsylvania. But most of the Senators who believe that they speak for a new and better time had little affection for a colleague who was frankly and obviously the advocate of doctrines and methods accepted and tested in the past.

Because Knox was in a sense a political tranger to the people of his State, 11s death will not leave them with the intimate ense of loss or even personal sorrow that ordinarily ettends the passing of a familiar figure in politics. But men who know the need of balancing forces of conservatism in Washington will feel that the sudden and tragic death of Knox involves a very definite oss to the Nation. For we are coming more and more to realize that intellectualism is of value in government even when it is without the moving elements of vision

Perhaps the Massa-chusetts State Wage Commission believes space Here for Loud Laughter Worker should get \$12 a week (which is \$1.50 a week less than the commission deems a minimum living wage) because the candy manufacturers had to akimp themselves manufacturers bad to skimp themselves during the war and sell their goods for next

There are times when charity dictates the belief that Senator Mere Monkey -Wrench Expert Bornh is on earnest out mistaken patriot. There are other times as, for instance, his stand on Panana where he seems just plain mischief maker.

working like sixty despite handicaps and the booing of the books in the bleachers, a whole lot more than Ruth the King of Swat, the spoiled during of Fortune. Hard lines proved the Babe has the right kind of stuff

Chief Enforcement Inspector Nutt says Philadelphia is a nest of bootleggers. Every bootlegger, we presume, has his own little nest egg. It will now he the province of enforcement officers to see to it that he hatches out nothing but trouble for himself.

The action of prohibition enforcement officers in New York in taking steps to in-duce managers of theatres to put a ban on prohibition japes is doubtless based on the consiction that the Volstead act is no joke.

If the thought of starving children in the Near East moves you, say it with cannel goods at the nearest schoolhouse tomorrow. And collect 'em today so that you'll be

It isn't the Senate repeal of the trans-portation tax that will armos the populace, but the switching to make good the money

Just the moment we get through worry-ing about the World Series we'll have to think up something else important to worry

John Bull wants it to be known that, though he was dilatory in the master of the Pershing invitation, he had no intention of

BIG BUT DISAPPOINTING

Mind of Senator Knox Had More Power Than Traction-Like Many Who "Retire" Into Public Life, He Leaves No Great Monument

By CLINTON W. GILBERT Staff Correspondent Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1921, by Public Ledger Company

Washington, Oct. 13.
WITH the death of Senator Knox departs from Washington one of the best minds that have been devoted to American public ife in a generation.

Yet the result of his application to affairs of state is upon the whole disappointing. As

in the case of Mr. Root, you are aware of mental power, but you don't see precisely what it accomplished. Either man, you feel, might have been like one of the great public men of England. Elit neither was. Both were potentially rather than actually great statesmen.
As a Senator, Mr. Knox left the impres-

sion of greater ability than almost any one else in the Upper House. He had not shone in debate like Senator Borah, nor in knowledge of the legislative trade like Senator Smoot. On constitutional law he was perhaps sounder and beener than the rest of them. No great constructive measure, no lasting policy keeps his name alive either as Senator or as Secretary of State.

If there is a moral in Mr. Knox's career, it is that men cannot turn to public service

late in life after making a fortune in business or at the bar and realize their utmost possibilities in Washington. The same thing is true abroad. The men who came late into public life in England from business or from the law do not make the Gadstones or the Lloyd Georges. Until statesmanship be-comes a career in itself here as it is abroad there will hardly be first-class figures in Washington.

A LITTLE story Illustrates what happens too often in American polities. When President Harding was picking his Cabinet he was favorably impressed with a banker from Chicago—not tieneral Pawes—for Secretary of the Treasury. This banker was first on the lists until Mr. Harding learned that in any case he was about to retire from his bank presidency. "I don't intend to have any one retire into the secretaryship

of the Treasury," said Mr. Harding. There is too much retiring into public life at Washington. It is a peasant place in which to round out an already successful career. I think this accounts for what is commonly described as the indolence of Senator Knov, which is the usual expana-tion of why with all his great mental gifts ne did not necomplish more in a public way ban he did.

When a man rises from a \$750 h-year bank elerk to wealth and a leading position at the bar, he has spent most of the force and mbition within him. Members of the diplonatic corps who served under Mr. Knox as Sceretary of State used to complain that they could get no answer to the communirations from abroad to Secretary Knox. At best they heard from his assistant, Hunting-

A NEWSPAPER correspondent here once published a story about a certain delay in the State Department. Mr. Knox, then NEWSPAPER correspondent here once Secretary of State, was angry and sent for the correspondent. "Why did you write that story without coming to see me?" he usked.

"I did try several thics to see you, but you were away," replied the correspondent. "Why didn't you see Huntington Wilson then?" asked the Secretary. "I did try several times to see Mr. Wilson, but he was also away."

"Why didn't you see so and so then?"
"I did, but he was also away."
"Well, I guess you are right," Mr. Knox There was much of this sort of thing about the late Senator. In his public career he was not toying with all his might. He came to it as so many Americans do, a man who had already achieved, whose original impetus was largely spent, whose habits were fixed and not fixed in ways political. Questions that interested his acute mind, especially legal questions, drew forth his

best efforts, but his hest efforts were pot continuous. HE BELONGED to a passing generation.
There were giants in those days. In business, Carnegie, Rockefeller, the elder Morgan, Harriman, Ryan, Hill, Frick, whose creation Knox largely was, and in law, Knox and Root.
Where are the figures like them today? Business was in politics. Law was in business. Differentiation had not been carried very for and it has not come for complex.

very far and it has not gone far enough yet to produce a definite type of statesmen, such

as exists in Europe. But it has gone for enough so that business men today are business men, pure and simple, and not politicians. There is no equivalent of Hanna, or even Harriman. Lawyers are more definitely legal advisers and not business men who know the law. liughes is near the present type. The conditions of which Mr. Knox was a

part passed away, left him not the spokes-man of a powerful system, but merely a man who in middle life had turned to polities, bringing to it a keen mind, but neither training nor the advantages of seniority, nor great ambition. He might have been a great figure, if the early system had remained. He might also, if he had entered public life from the outset. He did neither.

THE most striking thing about Knox was a gift of incisive speech. The sign of clear and sure mind. Three men impress Washington as being able to say exactly what they mean, no more and no less, Knox, Root and Hughes.

He also had a keen respect for the law. In the "Mirrors of Washington" there is a story which I often heard Mr. Roosevelt tell with great enjoyment and which illustrates Mr. Knox's sharpness of tongue and his respect for the law.

"When I took Panama," Mr. Roosevelt would say. "all my cabinet were helpful.
Mr. Root found precedents for me. The
others all at least gave me sympathy. Mr.
Knox alone was stient. Finally, I turned
to him and said I should like to have the Attorney General's opinion of the legality of what we were doing. 'Mr. President,' Mr. Knox replied, 'If I were you. I shouldn't have the slightest taint of legality about the whole proposition.' whole proceeding.

A NOTHER story Mr. Roosevelt liked to tell also illustrates perhaps Mr. Knox's respect for law and perhaps, too, his knowledge of his chief. Mr. Knox, as Attorney General, was proceeding against the merge of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, with the United States Steel Company. Troubles were beginning in Wall Street and Mr. George W. Perkins came to the and Mr. George W. Perkins came to the White House to ask that the suit be stopped.

The action, he pointed our was disturbing husiness. The house of Morgan, he delicately reminded the chief magistrate, was a good friend of the Administration. Mr. Rossevelt listened with apparent sympathy. But," he said "the natter lies with the Attorney General. We shall have to see

He sent for Mr. Knox. Mr. Perkins re-peated his plea. "We have to consider ex-pediency. What do you think, Mr. Knox?" asked the President, with apparent sympathy for Mr. Perkins. pathy for Mr. Perkins.
"I think," replied Mr. Knox firmly, "that
the merger is a clear violation of the law.
If the sult must be stonged, year must get
another Attorney General."
Mr. Perkins went away 'The President,
stone with Knox, slapped bin on the back
and exclaimed, "You are a great Attorney
in the law in the law is the president.

General. If you had said anything else I'd laye asked for your resignation."

Mr. Knox was the best substitute for a state-man that we are likely to produce until we take the business of government more seriously than we set do and until the dictum of Mr. Harding about the Chicago banker is the rule of American political, life.

Jack Frost still rides on a moth-ball-



first given to the Washington Square site as

by a majority vote we decided to support the Race street site as a compromise be-

tween the Spring Garden and the Washington Square sites. From the beginning of

the plan to now, when the preliminary work may be said to have been completed, the

association has always taken an active in-

designed to benefit the city. "Our association has always kept care

fully out of politics, although like all busi-ness men we must necessarily come int-contact with politicians when trying to put

numbers have always felt that the busines

Powerful City Factor

"The business men's associations are im-mense factors in the well-being of Philadel

phia—just how powerful it is hard to say Nevertheless, it is the experience of all o

of many of the associations, but these are matters which commend themselves to each

body as it is brought before it. Naturally there can be no concerted action; if there

tendency to injure it; the other associations all work on the same plan. We are conservative in action and word, never tadical,

are straightforward and busine

What Do You Know?

5. Where is the Mekong River 9. When write the "Ingeldaby Legends"? 19. Name two famous operax by Rossint.

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The Disarrament Conference is scheduled to open on November 11.
 The Jackstoff of a ship to the flagpole

to do much more in the future.

of a central body.

terest in it, as we have in every other project

the Philadelphia termina-

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

HENRY F. MICHELL

On Business Men's Organizations THE various business men's associations the life of Philadelphia, a part which is not always apparent on the surface, but is none the less effective, according to Henry F. Michell, president of the Market Street Business Men's Association.

"The business men's associations." said Mr. Michell, "are not only well to the front in every city improvement, but many of these are originated by the associations, for example, our own association. It is now fifteen years old and its membership now fitteen years old and its memorisary includes practically every business man and property owner from the belaware River to Fortieth street. Originally, it included only the territory from the Delaware to the Schuylkill River, but later its limits were extended.

something through which will be of benefit to the city as well as to ourselves. Our "Like all organizations of the kind, it was formed in order to secure improvements for the street on which our members have their places of business. In union there is have carefully avoided on Market street early came to realize this truth. Collectively we have accomplished things which would have been impossible for adividuals or even for a small group of men to have done, because the unified opinion o what is required in the way of improvements or changes naturally carries a lot of weight, whether the case in hand is a matter to be decided at the City Hall or among ourselves

"Our experience has doubtless been the same as that of every other business men s association in the city, and much of who the greatest commercial cities in the United States may fairly be said to have originated in the business associations or at least to have received substantial aid from them.

Repaying Market Street

"The first big job of the Market street association and the one for which it really was organized was the repaying of the street which was accomplished nine years ago. I which was accomplished nine years ago. It took as a long time to get this done, but it was done at last. The condition of the street in the days of the old cobblestone pavement was something terrible, and as there seemed to be no disposition on the part of the city authorities to repaye it, an agitation was begun to that effect by the merchants themselves. Four hundred merchants doing business on Market street got together in an affect of the street renayed and otherwisbusiness on Market street got together in an effort to get the street repayed and otherwist put into proper condition. As I said, it was a long fight, for we encountered there opposition from the then City Administration; but we finally won out and got the best paying that was then on the market.

"After the battle for repaying was won came that for adequate lighting facilities.

Again we were successful in getting we were after, and today there are few better or more attractively lighted streets in the world than Market street. It was another instance of what can be done by a wellorganized and powerful business men's as-

The Barkers Vanish

"The lighting was almost entirely the work of the association and so was another instance of the improvement of the business neighborhood, which was perharmore apparent to the ear than to the eye. There had been for some years itinerant selling enterprises which employed the use of what is terprises which employed the use of what is commonly known as 'barkers,' with oc-casional bass drums and other noise-making devices, which had a great tendency to cheapen the neighborhood and actually did no one any good.

"This matter was brought to the attention

of the association and it was decided to take action to suppress this method of attracting action to suppress this attention. We took it up with George D. Porter, the Director of Public Safety, and it was stopped by the police. There was an ordinance under which the subject came, but from years of disuse it had not been enforced until the complaint of the association. brought it to the attention of the authori-

The Delaware Bridge

Business Men's Association went on record as favoring a bridge between this city and Camden and we were the first ones actively to push the project. Frank Reiszner, was then president of the association and he was an enthusiastic champion of the bridge plan. At that time the idea in mind was to have a bridge between Market street, Philadelphia, and Market street, Camden, and with the traffic in the volume in which it was in those days, the plan was perfectly feas-ible. Later, when it became plain that Market street could not alone handle the Philadelphia-Camden traffic, the support of the association was then given toward a Delaware River Bridge.

"In these early days of the agitation for the bridge connecting the two cities, the association attempted to get both the State

and the city authorities interested in the project, but it was pigeonholed as a good many wher fine enterprisees have been by the opposing interests. When the matter of the groper site for the bridge came up-later to support of the association was at

CHEAP BIOGRAPHIES

Beautiful Volumes That Sell for a Song-They Interest Only Their Subjects

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN TAMES S. McCARTNEY, in the course of his numerous business enterprises, was publisher twenty-five years ago.

"Then the Spring Garden men got busy for that street as the local terminus. The members of our organization thought that Spring Garden street was too far north and. In connection with six associates as editors, he out out a series of three large volumes, "Prominent and Progressive Pennsylvanians of the Nineteenth Century." therefore, too far from the center of the main traffic for the local end of the bridge, and The editors were Leland M. Williamson,

Richard A. Foley, Henry H. Colchager, Louis N. Megargae, J. H. Mowbray and William R. Antisdel. More than half of the editorial force has

The publication was the most pretentions

It was beautifully printed, with steelplate engravings of every individual whose name and biography appeared within the covers of its three volumes.

It was gilt-edged on three sides, with

biographical work ever issued in the State.

heavy murbled covers, leather corners and back, embossed in gold with the title and cont-of-arms of the State. Each volume contained about 500 pages.

About 500 biographical sketches appeared, for which, of course, the 'distinguished citizens' contributed a certain amount toward the publication. men's association which dips into politics makes a great mistake and it is one which we

Mechanically and from the standpoint of such a work it was an exceedingly meritorious production. T MENTION this fact to indicate how the the associations which are really strong that A standard of biographical literature, free

the city government pays great attention to the purely monetary value, declines in the course of years.

At a second-hand book shop the other day I saw the three volumes marked for sale at \$1 per volume. It wasn't one-twent. what we have to say and is willing to do what we ask. "If we give City Hall fair reasons for wanting certain things done and show that these plans are for the benefit of the city, or even for certain sections of the city, we fifth of their value originally, and even after a lapse of a quarter of a century they were will get what we ask. Of course, we never One reason why biographical works, unconnected with great historical events, hold little or no value to any but their subjects is ask unreasonable things or things which wut be for the benefit of only a few persons. "The various associations work inde-

pendently of each other. Of course, there are many things which receive the support Another reason is that the biographical sketches, written from material furnished by the subjects thereof, are either indirectly false or very directly fulsome.

were our organizations would become merge-into something very like the Chamber of Commerce or the Board of Trade. Each business men's association looks after the In "Prominent and Progressive Pennsy vanians," while skimming its pages in the book shop. I came across a beautiful steel cograting, with facsimile signature of a many i have known for almost a lifetime.

From the character of the sketch the reader would infer that this man had been the descendant of prominent personages identified with great constructive enterprises. On the great constructive enterprises. interests of its own neighborhood, even though collectively they do exert an enormous influence. Separately we take up matters which would be outside of the jurisdiction prises. On the maternal side the descent "The organizations are all on pretty much the same basis. We, on our part, are alert for the interests affecting Market street and

was equally distinguished.
The fact is this man was ashamed of his forehears. He assigned them a false position we favor anything that tends to help Market street and resent anything that would have a life. He was the son of a kindly old police ser-geant in charge of a station house and the

nephew of a unce-noted female circus rider. in all that we do. Our policy has thus far accomplished excellent results and we hope

MARTINUS VAN GELDER, whose slengers der form, crowned by a mass of busby gray hair, is sometimes seen on Chestnut street, is one of those artistic souls who shrink from the glass of publicity.

The is a violinist of rare talent, who in the last thirty-tive years has raught hundreds of Philadelphians, some of whom he equipped for the concert stage and others for orchesfor the concert stage and others for orches-1. How many former Senators are members of President Harding's Calamet?
2. Who was Sainte Beuve?
3. What color is named after a flea?
4. Of what State is Hasmarck the capital?
5. What is the distance of the moon flow.

Chevaller Van Gelder is his title, but I famey fewer than a dezen Philadelphians are aware that he holds it. All his life Chevaller Van Gelder has been

the earth

6. What is the original meaning of the word seemar?

7. Who is the head of the Irish delegation in conference with the British in London? a musician. As a violinist be performed at Court in his native Holland, and his artistic worth was recognized by King William with

the decoration mentioned.

He is not only a musician, but an invenfor. An appliance to increase the "singing" quality of the violin was designed by him

and manufactured by the Alberts for years. MANIMILIAN KNOLL, junior of the firm of Hecker & Co., expresses the belief that the man in Philadelphia who is 8 come from some other part of the country. All of the improvement, particularly in financial markets, is not on the surface. There is a reconstruction movement very apparent that is not visible except to those

2. The Jackstaff of a ship to the flagpole at the how.

3. Lord Curzon is the British Secretary of State for Forciga Affairs.

4. Candy, or Landy, is one of the chief cities of Ceylon.

5. Antonio Cancera was one of the most celebrated sculptors of Italy. He dates are 1757-1822.

6. "Damo with faint praise, as out with civil Leer," is a line from the prologue to the sattree of Alexander Pope.

7. Legends place King Arthur in the fifth century A D.

8. The word gibbons, applied twinter. who keep in close touch with financial af-A notherable feature of the stock market tan been the demand for Government bonds and their steady advance in price. Shrewd financiers with a prescience for the future sentury A D.

8. The word gibbous, applied principally to
the most of a planet, means convex,
protuberant, having the bright part
greater than the semi-circle and less
than the circle. The word also means
humpbacked or humped. A gibbs is
an opera or crush hat, named after the

are doing the buying, together with the banks. Brokers in New York and Philadelphia within the last mouth or so have been filling large orders for banking institutions. One of these in Philadelphia has gathered in about a million and a, balf of low-priced

Gevernment bonds. What brokers dread, according to Mr. Knull, is a sudden awakening of the public to the fact that better times are ahead, which will be a signal for a rush to buy, followed by a tumble in prices that will be disastrous to confidence in the future.

Merely the absence of a break is suffi-cient to cause a halo of hope to rest on the Irish conference.

an opera or crush hat, named after the inventor.

9. The seven wonders of the ameient world were the manuscleam of Artenian at Halicarnaraus, the temple of Diana at Labesus, the Plains or lighthouse of Alexandria, the Colossus of Rhodes, the Haiging Gardena of Halichea, the statue of Juphice by Plathus and the Paramule of Egopt.

10. The dues apparent path among the stars is knewn as the cripitle. The zone, stateen degrees wide, eight degrees on each side of the schitch, is known as the zodue. Heginning at the point on the ecliptic, which marks the position of the sun at the spring equinox about March 21 and proceeding theme eastward, the zodiac is livided into twelve signs of thirty degrees. How many pies to a pumpkin? asks the New York Tribune. None. The Tribune was probably thinking of a punkin.